

## NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Ruskin, having freed his

Mr. James Russell Lowell duly received his LL.D. from Cambridge University on Tuesday, and with him Mr. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston. In all, fifteen degrees were conferred, all English except the two Americans and one Frenchman, the great astronomer Leverrier. The list began with Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn. Whether in his case the honor be intended as a reward for his performances at Geneva, or for his services in the Tichborne case, or for the purity of his private life, I am unable to say. The Public Orator of the University specifies the claims of each recipient of the degree, and he certainly did eulogize Sir Alexander as an expounder of International Law and as a judge; and even alluded to the Don Pacifico case, about which I expressed the low side the better. Among the others

Leicester-square in London was yesterday formally opened to the public. Great crowds were present, business in the neighborhood of the square was entirely suspended, and houses were decorated with flags and illuminated in the evening.

The Synod of the Church of England met on Wednesday at St John, N. B. The Lord Bishop of Fredericton presided. A motion to unite with the Provincial Synod of Canada was carried by a vote of 56 to 46. A Committee was appointed to consider the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop for the Diocese. The Diocesan Church Society is also holding their annual meeting.

The London correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes under date of June 26: "The States, which I said in a recent letter had stopped, do not mean this week."

INACCURACY IN A TREASURY BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The *National Republican* of

THE CHANDLER-BUELL LIBEL CASE.

It will be recollected that during the late session of Congress A. C. Buell, correspondent of *The Detroit Free Press*, was arrested on a charge of criminal libel, by publishing in that paper a statement to the effect that Senator Chandler had been drunk in the

**TRIAL OF AN ALLEGED SMUGGLING CASE.**  
TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—The alleged smuggling case of the Government att. B. G. Bean, an importer, was resumed this morning before Judge Nixon, in the United States District Court. The trial is for the forfeiture of nine trunks, containing silk and other goods to the value of \$20,000, which were seized by the Special Agents of the Treasury, from on board the Cunaud steamship Russia, on the 11th of April. The case was closed for the prosecution yesterday and on re-suming to-day, the defense opened by placing upon the stand Mr. B. G. Bean, the accused. At the close of his testimony, the case was passed, if he can show that the seizure of his goods was effected without any criminal intent to evade the revenue, he is entitled to receive them by paying the duties and taxes. The Government will endeavor to smuggle the goods, and was confiscated.

ON 'CHANGE

TARY BRISTOW'S DEALINGS WITH FOREIGN CAP

An unsettled stock market yesterday enabled operators to make a few "turns," in the hope of realizing

The railroad freight agents continued their session yesterday at the Windsor Hotel. It was understood that they had agreed on the cattle rates. They adjourned until Monday.

TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL—EFFECT ON THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS—UNPLEASANT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A Springfield, Ill., dispatch to *The Chicago*

Under the railroad aid law of 1869 there were four different methods or funds provided to raise the money necessary to pay the principal and interest on the registered debt. These were: 1. All State tax, except school tax and the 2-mill debt tax, collected in the town

THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAW.  
St. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—The Railroad Commissioners appointed under a recent legislative act have prepared a schedule for freight and passengers. The usual local passenger fare has been five cents

We cannot run cheaper the trains which have been run, nor have we any reserve to pay expenses not earned. If the people on the line of the road are unwilling to pay the old prices for transportation, first-class passenger trains will be discontinued, and such accommodation will be given to passengers as can be given at four cents a mile.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Central Railroad, held here yesterday, the action of the directors indorsing the Legislative act consolidating the Mississippi Central and New-Orleans and Jackson Railroads was ratified almost unanimously. The consolidated roads are to be known as the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad. The issue of the consolidated stock is to be one for three of the Mississippi Central, and two for three of the New-Orleans and Jackson.

A COLLISION ON THE PENOBSCOT RIVER.  
WINTERPORT, Me., July 2.—The steamer Cambridge, on her passage from Bangor to-day for Boston, when rounding the point off Mill Creek, near Winterport, came suddenly upon and ran into the schooner Bloomfield, Capt. Trask, from Boston for Bangor, in

ADVANCE IN COAL TRANSPORTATION RATES IN UTAH.

**SALT LAKE CITY, July 2.**—There is considerable excitement here in consequence of the advance in the rates of freight on coal by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, between Echo and Ogden, a distance of 40 miles, from \$1.50 to \$2.35 per ton. It is claimed that the advance in coal rates by the Union Pacific Railroad Company is on account of the ownership of coal mines by that company, and their desire to drive other parties out of the coal-mining business. The advance in freight rates on coal is maintained, will be speedily followed by the Utah Southern Railroad to the coal fields in San Pete valley, and the construction of a direct narrow-gauge road from this city to Coalville. In the meantime *new rates will be proposed here in August.*

## REAPPOINTED

Mayor Havemeyer reappointed Oliver Charlick and Buck Gardner, Police Commissioners after reciev-

THE FINAL RESULT.  
A BUSY DAY AT THE CITY HALL—THE AIR THICK  
WITH RUMORS—THE APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

in and around the City Hall. At one time it was said that the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart had been chosen and again that T. B. Shaffer was to be favored. George F. Andrews was sent for by the Mayor, and it was immediately determined by rumor that he would be one of the lucky ones. During the afternoon ex-Commissioner Gardner was in close conversation with the Mayor. At 5:30 p. m. nothing definite was known in the matter. It was nearly 6 o'clock when Mr. Farrell, Superintendent of the City Record, stepped into the outer office and said he was authorized to make known the Mayor's action. "Gardner is appointed," he said, "to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charlick, and Charlick to that caused by the resignation of Gardner." There were few persons in the office at the time, and by these little surprise was evinced, one politician probably speaking for the rest when he said: "I thought so; that settles it."

THE MAYOR'S REASONS.  
ONLY A TECHNICAL OFFENSE—NO LAW VIOLATED—  
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In reply to a reporter's questions the Mayor said he had appointed to the vacant seats in the Police Board Oliver Charlack and Hugh Gardner. His reasons for doing so, he said, would be found in the official journal, *The City Record*. He said that the Commissioners had been indicted for the violation of the Election Law and were found guilty of a misdemeanor, and they had been punished, or at least they had made amends. There was nothing in the Election Law to prevent him from reappointing them, or to prevent them from holding their offices. The Commissioners resigned, and the

negotiations were accepted, but the Governor's notice of a vacancy threw the resignations one side. So a vacancy was created, and he had filed it to the best of his ability. He had considered the matter carefully and talked with counsel and then had obtained an opinion from the assistant counsel to the Corporation to the effect that he could reappoint the convicted Commissioners. Personally he believed that the Commissioners had grounds for the removal of Sheridan, and their action in removing him was to protect the purity of the ballot-box, and he thought they should not suffer for simply endeavoring to do their duty. He had reappointed Sheridan and Commissioner Garner and had appointed Mr. and Mrs. C. A. (Arlene) Barker and Commissioner Charlack will be in court in ten days. They might do what they pleased now, keep their positions or resign, just as it suited them. They had large families, who would feel deeply the position in which the Commissioners were placed, and he for one did not like to have it said to their children, "Ah, your father has been convicted in court." He said that sometimes when a charge was brought against a policeman, which would result in his dismissal from the department, he was generally given an opportunity to resign, and that would end the matter, and save him from disgrace. He did not intend to say that this rule should apply to the

Commissioners, but they could do as they pleased. He did not believe they had violated any laws. He said they were simply to blame for having committed a technical, clerical error, which might just as well have been rectified at the time as not, but they thought it was not necessary when so much important business was before them. It was their intention to protect the purity of the ballot-box at all hazards. He had appointed Charles for Gardner's term of office, and Gardner for Charles's term. To repeat the Mayor's concluding remarks, which were spoken with a smile: "The vacancies were there and I have filled them, and

THE POLITICIANS TAKEN ABACK.  
MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ACTION LOUDLY CONDEMNED  
—JOHN KELLY'S SIGNIFICANT SMILE—COMMENTS  
ON ALL SIDES.

The reappointment of Hugh Gardner and Oliver Charlick as Police Commissioners was known to a very few of the politicians of this city when a TRIBUNE reporter called on them last evening, and the announcement of the news appeared to take them by surprise, the expressions, "You don't say so," "That can't be true," "You're joking," being quite common. One of

the crowd that usually gathers at the Milson bar, when convinced that the news was true, settled back in his chair with a hearty laugh, and shouted: "With that beats Diablock!" He was, however, united in condemning the conduct of the Mayor, which in combination to be in "defiance of all public opinion and even of common decency." Beta was freely offered that the two men would not be allowed to exercise the duties and privileges of the office, and one ward politician offered a bet of \$100 even that they would not even be Commissioners in name by the 15th of the month. Some excited conversation arose on the question of the corruption of the two men; whereupon a prominent politician said that the least said about corruption the better, as "few who held office, no matter how corrupt, could be found free from that stain." The point to be considered was that what consideration or terms had been offered to the Administration party for the Mayor to resign? Hugh Gardner; for it was to him very evident "that Mayor Havemeyer would not have been such a fool if he had not been promised some consideration in the matter."

A reporter called on the Hon. John Kelly at his residence, and found him in a very genial mood. He said he had been informed of the appointments, but at two late an hour for him to take any action that night. What course would be pursued to-day he did not consider it politic to announce, before consulting with the lawyers, but no time would be lost. He had no wish to speak of the legal aspects of the case, but the question would very soon be known whether or not the Commissioners would be allowed to exercise the duties of the office to which they had been reappointed. The public had already been made acquainted with the indications that were being strong, and it was not at all unlikely that there might be some found at the Old Corner, London, to feel free to be more explicit. When asked what he thought of the action of the Mayor, Mr. Kelly merely smiled; but the smile intimated more plainly than words that he thought the Mayor had

made a mistake which would be very damaging to him in the eyes of the people.

Alderman John Reilly said that the Mayor has done the best thing for Tammany Hall that he could possibly have done, as he has proved that he favored fraudulent action at the polls, while Tammany Hall has tried by law to prevent such frauds in the future. The Mayor has no power to appoint convicted criminals to office, and the Common Council ought to impeach him for malfeasance in office. The Mayor knew perfectly well that

one of the Commissioners has been guilty of the same corruption in giving a nephew a place of \$7,500, to perform, requiring the expenditure of \$2,000, and in submitting the same to public competition; and the corruption in the street-cleaning is too glaring to need to recite for the people to countenance the reappointment of Charley. He did not think the Common Council would lamely submit to such a clear usurpation of power as has been manifested by the Mayor in this case. He could not see what excuse the Mayor could offer for the reappointment of those men, and nothing beyond a corrupt agreement with the Custom-house King, he was convinced, would ever have made him do all, and accept of public opinion, as he had done this case. He did not believe either Gardner or Charley would be permitted to hold the office.

Mr. C. then took the floor, and took Gov. Dix's right to appoint a special magistrate to take action on the subject, and, if necessary, "to remove the Mayor from the office," as a question, "to be decided by his fellow-citizens."

A prominent Republican politician, who is generally very loud spoken on such occasions as the present, while sitting last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said that he had been the means of inducing the Mayor to take the stand he had. The Mayor, he thought, would gain a host of friends. "What had the Mayor so hopeful for?" he asked. "He had no other reason than that he knew it was well known that the war against him had been planned merely for political effect. The jury could not be so easily deceived. He knew that the charges against him and Judge Brady's charge that intent had nothing to do with the offense was unfair. The Mayor had seen this, and he had been determined to take the stand. The opinion of a number who have never taken the trouble to inquire into the matter."

It was not, however, to a TRIBUNE reporter, said the news had completely taken him by surprise, although nothing that free Mayor could do would occur to the Germans would be one of utter disgust at the impudence of the chief magistrate. He could not see how he could take the stand, and he would not take the stand, as to place criminals in office to control the state, was day it was to arrest criminals. He did not think the Mayor would be able to stand the trial, and he thought they should qualify. As for Charlick, he did not think he would live long enough to be tried at the October term, and he would then be convicted of something worse than the charges in the indictments already preferred against him.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the excitement was very great, and many were the expressions of opinion as to the conduct of the Mayor, nearly all agreeing that he had no power to reappoint Garner and Chasick. Some of the Republicans present appeared to be reticent on the subject; but the Democrats did not hesitate to condemn the Mayor's course, and to state that he ought to be removed from office. To this remark one of the Republicans replied: "Then you would get Vance, and—" "We know what he is, and even he would be better than one whose actions are never known until he makes a blunder."

CHANCES OF A POLICE DEADLOCK.  
AN ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT AND TREASURER  
NECESSARY—RUMORS OF A DISAGREEMENT IN  
THE NEW BOARD.

Any news of interest to the police force, although it may not be in any degree connected with the arrest of thieves or narrative of an accident, is usually telegraphed to Police Headquarters and thence sent out on the wires of the Department to every station-house throughout the city. From the sergeants at the desk who receive the message in the several station-houses the news quickly gets to the rooms occupied by the patrolmen, and forms a subject of conversation for them for hours afterward, both in the station-house and upon the street with civilian acquaintances.

Singularly, the fact of the reappointment of Commissioners Gardner and Charles by Mayor Havemeyer was not telegraphed last night by the City Hall police to Police Headquarters, and the superior officers of the force, as well as the patrolmen, remained ignorant during the night that the Board of Police was again complete. There was a rumor in several of the lower precincts that the Commissioners had been reappointed, but it was not once credited.

The appointment of Mr. Gardner and Mr. Charlick, although a reappointment, renders necessary the election of a President and Treasurer of the Board of Police, the offices they held when the Governor declared that they had lost their positions through being convicted of misdemeanor. Commissioner Disbeck has joined the Board since the election of Commissioners Gardner and Charlick to the office mentioned. It is generally believed in police circles that he having been appointed directly by the Mayor will give his aid to the policy of that official, and will vote for the reappointment of those officers, Gardner and Charlick. At a meeting recently held by them, He and Commissioner Duryee have declined to state during the recent agitation concerning the Commissionerships what their opinion was concerning the reappointment of Gardner and Charlick were reappointed. There have been rumors circulated during the past week, to which little credence was given, that the two Commissioners, Gardner and Charlick, had been convicted officials and the two who remained, there was a prospect of a tie-break in the Board of Police; that the two officers, Gardner and Charlick, were former. It was also rumored that one of the convicted Commissioners only wished for reappointment as a vindication of his name after his conviction. It was also rumored last night after his reappointment to resign it; that public officials expressed the opinion, yesterday, that there would be no struggle in the election of the President and Treasurer, at least would not be elected immediately, in the department, that the monthly salaries of the men of the department, now \$2,000 per month, and \$1,000 per month, respectively, and Mr. Char-

A **TAMM** reporter called at the residence of the distinguished **Pol** on the last evening, and said: "I am looking for information as to the probable organization of the new Board. Neither Commissioners **Gardner** or **Disabecker** were found, and **Gen. Duryee** was very reticent in regard to all matters connected with the Board. I am sure that you will be able to tell me who would be elected to the Presidency, and could not say whether the deadlock which had characterized the proceedings of the Board during the past few months had been understood in political circles that **Mr. Gardner** would resume his old seat as President of the Board; in reply to which he said that he knew nothing about it beyond what he had heard from **Mr. Gardner** and **Charles** **W. Smith**, who were appointed by the Mayor."

THE APPOINTMENTS ILLEGAL.  
A CHARTER LAWYER'S OPINION UPON THE MAYOR'S  
ACTION—THE REAPPOINTMENT OF GARDNER AND  
CHARLUCK DECLARED TO BE A PLAIN VIOLATION  
OF LAW.

A lawyer, who is among the most skilled in the city in the interpretation of charter and statute law, and whose opinion is eagerly sought in such matters, upon being consulted last evening, said to a TRIBUNE reporter that the Mayor had no legal right whatever, indeed not the least ground of justification, for the reappointment of Gardner and Charlack. These men were tried and convicted for a misdemeanor, the punishment for which the law vests in the judge, fine or imprisonment. The law declares that if a man is convicted of a misdemeanor he remains in the law's power until he is discharged by the court. In this case it did amount to a violation of their oath of office, there could be no question at all. The law leaves the judge no jurisdiction or choice in the matter of the offices. It deprives these men of their offices, without doubt, and if they have any relief from the result of their conviction, it can come only from the pardon of the Governor. In my opinion counsel for Gardner and Charlack are much astray in the opinions they have given. They say that the case is not covered by the 36th section of the Charter. Even if it were granted that it is not covered, it is not a matter of ruling as to whether or not which their offices are made void. It is not altered. The Mayor has made a very grave error in the reappointment of these men, and the attempt at evasion of the law by appointing Charlack in Gardner's room and Gardner to the place of Charlack is so palpable a violation of the law as to be ridiculous. So wilful and plain a transgression of the law cannot be suffered to stand. These men, by their conviction, have lost the right to fill the office of Police Commissioner for the remainder of the term for which they were appointed, and only changing of their places does not

The action of Gov. Dix seems to have had no effect upon the Mayor. He evidently thinks himself above the Governor, and looks upon Gov. Dix as of very little account. I knew some days ago that Mr. Havemeyer had decided on this step, and I don't regret his action, because it is as serious a mistake, so manifest a wrong, that it will direct earnest public attention to the way in which the city government is now carried on, and some good will probably come from that.

The lawyer who gives this opinion only declines to

**see Fifth Page.**